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WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, A. T., December 2, 1879.
To the
Assistant Adjutant General,
Department of Arizona.
Whipple Barracks, Prescott.

SIR :

I have the honor to report that in compliance with Special Orders No. 145, current series, Headquarters Department of Arizona, (copy appended) and letter of instructions from same Headquarters, dated November 12, 1879, (copy appended marked A) I left Prescott on that date, by stage; arriving at Phoenix on the night of the 13th; Judges Hancock and Alsop were then both out of town.

On the 15th I accompanied Paymaster Sniffen to Fort McDowell, A. T., passing through the Reservation on the north side of Salt River.

Judge Hancock arrived at McDowell that evening, and the next day I accompanied him to Phoenix, by way of the south side of Salt River, conferring with settlers in the vicinity of Tempe, and viewing the locations of the Indians who are off their Reservation at that place, and investigating what is known as the Tempe difficulties.

I had a long conference with the settlers there, and suggested that they prepare a statement and have it signed by all the owners and locators on the Utah ditch, which they did and it is hereto appended and marked B.

From their verbal and written statements, to which they were willing to make affidavit, it appears that a small colony from Utah located there in the Spring of 1877, and constructed a ditch through which water was running in the latter part of April same year.

Nearly a year subsequent to this, a few Indians applied for and obtained authority to have the temporary use of the water for one season. In the fall of same year more Indians came and asked to be allowed to raise one crop on account of the scarcity of water in the Gila—this was granted them. There are now between two and three hundred of them located on two sections of Railroad and School lands on the south bank of the Salt River, and they still desire to remain. Orders from the Executive Mansion dated June 14, 1879, signed by the President, directs that these two sections, "be temporarily withdrawn from sale and settlement until such time as they

“(the Indians)” may severally dispose of and receive payment for the improvements made by them on said lands.” (Copy appended marked C.)

The white settlers along this ditch have over one thousand acres of land under a high state of cultivation, growing fruit and shade trees, sugar cane, and sorghum, barley and wheat. They are an industrious population and are creating for themselves comfortable and profitable homes.

They complain that the Indians allow their stock to range at large, and that their crops are constantly being injured and destroyed by it; that this is sometimes done intentionally by the Indians, who drive their stock on and through the growing crops; that the white settlers have several times taken up stray stock belonging to the Indians, with the intention of having the same placed in the Pound, in conformity with the laws of the Territory; and that on every occasion the Indians have made demonstrations in such numbers that the citizens have been obliged to release the stock. Frequent complaints have been made to the Indian Agent and to the Civil Authorities without obtaining redress. Indian stock has several times been shot at by the farmers. Drunken parties of Indians are frequently passing during the day and night. The proceeds obtained by them from sales of wheat being largely devoted to the purchase of whiskey. The settlers living below the Indians, on the ditch, complain that the latter are wasteful of the water, and will turn it all on to their land, to the exclusion of those living below, and thus the crops of the settlers have been ruined. (See appendixes D, E, F and G.)

I decided to see the Agent and the main Chief of the Pimas at the Agency and ascertain what was the Indian view of the case; I arrived in Phenix the same night.

On the 17th I accompanied Paymaster *Sniffen* to Maricopá, and found the road below the Gila crossing flooded for about half a mile, by water from the Indian ditches, rendering it almost impassable for heavily loaded teams.

On the 18th I took the McDowell transportation, used by Paymaster *Sniffen*, and proceeded to Sacaton, the Indian Agency. I found Mr. *Ludlum*, the Agent, a courteous and affable elderly gentleman; but one who had no experience whatever with Indians or Indian management; he having resided all his life in New York City until the last two or three months. He seemed willing that I should take any course I deemed necessary. I asked to see the main Chief *Antonio Azul*. He was sent for and came to the Agency with his son *Antonito*, (the Interpreter) the next morning. *Antonito* agreed

to accompany me to the Gila crossing; and *Antonio* said he would meet us at Tempe, (Hayden's Mills,) in three days.

The day I arrived at the Agency information had just been received there of the killing of one Indian and the wounding of two others by pistol shots at Casa Blanca, during a drunken orgie among the Indians themselves, the evening before. The Agency Doctor had gone to attend the wounded Indians. At Casa Blanca I saw one of the wounded Indians. I learned that some Papago Indians had brought three or four burros loaded with mescal from Sonora; that some six or seven hundred Indians participated in a drunken spree, during which the killing and wounding took place.

On the 20th I proceeded by Maricopa to Gila crossing. *Antonio* brought together the Indians living in that vicinity, and I directed them to immediately go to work and repair their ditch, and turn the water off the road. I informed them that I would be back in two days to see that it was done; also that if there was more trouble of that kind reported, it would necessitate their removal from that locality, as that was the road over which we transported all supplies for our soldiers.

On the 21st I proceeded to Tempe and had a Council with the Chiefs and Captains at Hayden's Mill. I endeavored to influence them to adopt some sort of government to control and punish their young men and bad Indians, who roamed outside of their reservation. I informed them that they would be obliged to herd their stock, and keep it from over-running and destroying adjoining fields of growing crops; otherwise arrests and examples would be made of some of them. I told them to aid the authorities by finding out and informing against the white men or Mexicans who were selling or giving their Indians whiskey; and that the guilty parties would be prosecuted and punished.

I advised the Indians living on the south side of Salt River, or as many of them as could do so, to try and find locations on one or the other of their Reservations; and that there would always be difficulty in their getting water to irrigate their lands. I informed them that their present authority to remain, only permitted them to occupy the land, and not to use the water; that it would inevitably lead to trouble, as they would eventually have to go, and every month they remained only made it so much harder for them to move.

They then raised the question which is to be the vital one in this Valley: the subject of WATER.

I am aware that during the past year all the streams in this section, Arizona, New Mexico and Western Texas, were lower

than they had previously been for many years. The Rio Grande was perfectly dry for miles.

Successful irrigating by ditches requires considerable engineering skill and co-operation of labor. The water should be taken from the stream where the River bed has a rocky bottom, when the water is all on the surface, otherwise in dry seasons much if not all of the water runs under the sand. But this requires quarrying and blasting, which the Indians are not capable of doing without instruction and direction.

The Indians dig their ditches on the surface in the sand. Last year the water was so low as not to reach the mouths of their ditches, and as some of the larger ditches of the white settlers had water, the Indians naturally thought that they were being deprived of their share, although water was taken from ditches begun on rocky beds a short distance below them.

I also saw places where many days' labor of a large number of Indians had been expended and the work abandoned, only upon finding that water would not run up hill.

As water is becoming more valuable every year, the subject will assume graver proportions, and will always be a source of difficulty between the settlers and the Indians on the New Reservation North of Salt River. The Mesa City Canal and the Utah and Tempe ditches all head opposite their Reserve; they are all large undertakings; two of them belong to corporations, and have been built at considerable expense by private enterprise, and irrigate a large section of productive country. I could offer no explanation or solution to the Indians on this subject. I enclose letters from *Mc. Hayden*, of Hayden's Mills, and *Mr. Smith*, Post Trader at Fort McDowell, two trustworthy and substantial citizens, and residents of long standing, bearing on the matter. (See appendixes H and I.)

On the 23rd I went to the Gila crossing and found that the Indians had turned off the water, and the road rapidly drying up.

On the 25th I proceeded by the north side of Salt River and South of Mount McDowell to where, I was informed, some citizens had started to take out a ditch, heading from the Verde, just above where that stream enters Salt River. I found that quite a considerable amount of work had been done, but that no water was running, and that it would require more than an equal amount of additional work before water could be brought on to a tract not exceeding two or three hundred acres. There would be room there for very few Indians, and I saw no place where a larger tract of land could be irrigated in that vicinity without heavy and expensive work and blasting around the base of Mount McDowell.

I again passed through the Indian settlement on north side of Salt River. There are probably five hundred Indians (men, women and children) located there, cultivating between twelve and fifteen hundred acres of land; they have performed a considerable amount of labor in clearing the land and digging ditches.

I returned to Prescott by spring wagon, arriving there Dec. 1st.

It is the general belief that these Indians (Pima and Maricopa) are not increasing in numbers. Their number is thought to be about 4500. Until about 1867 they all lived contentedly and happily and subsisted themselves without aid, on their original Reservation on the Gila. Land was surveyed and thrown open to settlement East of them on the Gila, and water was taken to irrigate the land above them in the vicinity of Florence, and further East in increasing quantities each season. Their Reservation was then extended eastward in 1878. As the Territory increased in population a demand and good market was offered for their main product—wheat, probably more of them then turned their attention to the cultivation of the soil. They sold a surplus of 150,000lbs. last year. Executive Order dated June 14, 1879 gives them an additional 47 square miles westward on the north bank of the Gila, down to its intersection with Salt River; and about 77 square miles on the north side of Salt River. Of this latter land they are now occupying about 3 square miles. (See appendix C.)

It was not until 1872 that any of these Indians lived on Salt River; the raids of the Apaches rendering it unsafe for small numbers to live there until the valley began to be settled up by the Whites. (See appendix I.)

The estimated white population of the valley is 5,500; and the yield is thought to be 8,000,000lbs. of barley and 7,500,000 pounds of wheat; 2,000,000lbs. of the latter being raised by Indians. The land under cultivation by the Whites is 15,000 acres, upon which many other products are raised. (See appendix J.)

There are indications everywhere to be seen, that this valley has at one time subsisted an immense population, numbering up into the hundreds of thousands; this is shown by the remains of their extended and comprehensive system of irrigation. Their ditches as wide as the Erie Canal, can be traced for miles, showing that a vast area of country was under cultivation; the ruins of their towns and villages are found every few miles. The ruins at Casa Blanca are five stories high, and are minutely described in Mexican history, by an officer who came to this country over three hundred years ago, as having

been in the same condition and state of preservation as they are now found.

This Territory, the southern portion of it particularly, is being rapidly filled up by a substantial and intelligent immigration, attracted by the valuable mineral deposits which are daily being discovered. Railroads are pushing forward from the East and from the West. The land in the valleys of the Gila and Salt Rivers is the only extensive section in the Territory which is susceptible of irrigation and cultivation. A lucrative market will be found for all the products of the farmers; and the land and water are constantly increasing in value.

It is therefore of the first importance, both for the interests of the Indians and Whites, and the material prosperity of both and of the Territory at large, that this subject receive the prompt and earnest consideration of the Government.

I have thoroughly and carefully examined this subject, and have taken an interest in it, with the hope that I might offer some suggestions that would aid in solving a difficult problem, and permanently settling, as nearly as it can be done, a question which vitally interests personally over 10,000 inhabitants of this Territory, Indians and Whites. Some of the appendixes to this report are statements of old residents and representative men of this section. I would make the following recommendations:—

1st. That the Reservation on the Gila, including the new addition, extending to the junction of the Gila and Salt Rivers, be carefully surveyed at as early a date as practicable, and that prominent and permanent land marks be established at frequent intervals, in order that the Indians may have no difficulty in knowing at all times the boundaries of the land to which they are entitled.

2nd. That the Common Law or Equity of water rights, upon which the law of the Territory on the subject is based, be maintained and upheld on behalf of the Indians living on the Gila Reservation. They are the original settlers there, and they should be protected and secured in as large a volume of water as they have ever utilized out of the Gila River.

They should be guided and instructed by some one at their Agency as to the location and running of their ditches; and it would be found (unless in a very exceptionally dry season, such an one as last year) that there would be sufficient water to bring a much larger portion of their land under cultivation, and give room for all of those who are now scattered over the valley, giving just cause for complaint from the numerous White settlers located there.

3rd. All Indians off the Reservation should then be notified that within a reasonable and designated time they would be required to make their homes and cultivate the soil on their own ground.

4th. I think it would be for the best interests of all concerned that the settlement and Reservation on the north side of Salt River be gradually abandoned; that other Indians be discouraged from going there, and those already there encouraged to return to the Gila. I make this recommendation for the reason that there are now but few of them there and that they will always be an element of disturbance in passing backward and forward between the Reservations; that they are cultivating but a very small portion of the land; that having come there in 1872, by law they are not entitled to priority of right of the water; that as their ditches are made so near the surface, unless the water is very abundant, the ditches above them will consume all the water, and the Whites would appeal to the law and would be sustained by any Court or Jury in the Territory on the ground of equity and public policy.

A corporation with capital could and would be formed to build an expensive ditch on the north side of Salt River, and one half of the 78 square miles now contained in that Reservation could be brought under cultivation. The Aztecs evidently once had it under cultivation. The Indians, by themselves, without a large appropriation can irrigate but very little more land than they now have in use.

The majority of the Pimas and Maricopas are industrious and are easily controlled and guided; they are capable of a higher state of civilization and could be made superior to the average Mexican of this country, and could become citizens. Their boast is that they never killed a white man; but I understand there have been thirteen murders of Indians committed by others of their tribe on the Reservation during the past year. They have no government or laws or any system of punishment for any offence. *Antonito* told me they stole from him and from each other more than they did from the Whites.

5th. They should have an energetic practical agent, who would take an interest in their affairs; he should have experience in Indian ways and management, and be able to instruct and direct them in irrigating and cultivating their land; and endeavor to influence them to a better and more cleanly method of living; that they might have other and better uses for their surplus money, than to buy whiskey with it. At present they make very little other disposition of it. The

Agent could adopt some method of government among them, and by prompt action adjust many of their internal and external dissensions and disturbances. He could dissuade them from buying whiskey or could procure testimony which would lead to the arrest, conviction and punishment of those who sell it to them.

6th. If other irregularities and disturbances by these Indians are reported, I would recommend that a cavalry force of not less than three or four companies be displayed and camped between the two Reservations, with directions to move around and in the neighborhood of the same, for a time, with the view of arresting and making examples of such Indians as might be found committing some of the offenses complained of. The troops could probably procure some evidence or adopt some measure which would have the effect of breaking up or rendering unprofitable the whiskey traffic which is now going on.

This force could be used as a menace (if the Agent so desired) to require the Indians to adopt some government or system of punishment for their own offenders, on the Reservation.

It is unjust and criminal towards the Indians, more so than to the Whites for the Government to allow these Indians to drift in the direction they are now taking, when a little forcible restraint and proper direction would put them on the road towards advancement.

General *Hammond* has recommended, and the Agent is now establishing, a boarding school at Sacaton, where he expects to teach about one hundred children. This will have an excellent effect, if successful, but the results cannot be felt or appreciated for several years.

With railroads pushing into the country and rich mineral deposits being discovered, it is of equal interest to the Indians as to the Whites, that the land rights and title of the Indians be clearly defined; that they be concentrated as nearly as possible in one general neighborhood; that they be required to remain on the land they have lived upon, and which by their own labor has sustained them for many generations.

If this was known to be the defined policy of the Government towards these Indians, co-operation I think could be arrived at between the good Indians and the law abiding white men in that section, and a permanent understanding would be reached which could be explained to and respected by all parties.

I have the honor to be

Very Respectfully,

Your Obedient Servant,

[Signed.] W. R. PRICE,

Lieut.-Col. Sixth Cavalry.

APPENDIX.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, *November 12, 1879.*SPECIAL ORDERS, }
No. 145. }*(Extract.)*

I. Lieutenant-Colonel *W. R. Price*, Sixth Cavalry, will proceed on public business to Maricopa, and such other points in Maricopa County, A. T., as may be deemed necessary, under instructions from the Department Commander.

* * * *

BY COMMAND OF BREVET MAJOR GENERAL WILLCOX,

J. P. MARTIN,

Assistant Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

[Signed.] E. F. WILLCOX,

Second Lieut. Twelfth Infantry,
Aide-de-Camp.

APPENDIX A.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA,

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERAL,

WHIPPLE BARRACKS, PRESCOTT, *November 11, 1879.**Lieut.-Col. W. R. Price,**Sixth Cavalry,**Present.*

SIR :

I am instructed by the Commanding General to say he directs you to proceed to that portion of the road near Maricopa Wells, A. T., which is reported to have been ditched and flooded by the Maricopa and Pima Indians, so as to render it impassable for wagons. You will require them to drain the water off the road, and to put it in good condition; it being an old military and public highway, and the most practicable route from the railroad to the interior posts in the Department.

You will report to these Headquarters whether or not these Indians are living on the Reservation set apart for them.

You will also visit Tempe, and report concerning the difficulties between the Indians and settlers at that point, and the cause thereof.

It is desired that you also visit the New Reservation North of the Salt River, and make report as to the status of the Indian question in that section, and make such recommendations in the premises, as in your opinion, will tend to promote an

amicable feeling between the Indians and settlers in that vicinity.

Very Respectfully,
Your Obedient Servant,
[Signed.] J. P. MARTIN,
Assistant Adjutant General.

APPENDIX B.

WE, the undersigned locators, workers and owners of what is known as the Utah Irrigation Ditch, in Maricopa Co. Arizona; and representing the land, and rights of water, as claimed opposite our respective names, make this statement concerning any knowledge we have of any agreement or understanding entered into between us and the Maricopa and Pima Indians now occupying a portion of land on south side of Salt River: Do say that we arrived upon Salt River on the sixth day of March, 1877, and that on the next day we commenced work upon the Utah Ditch, and continued the work constantly until the 28th day of April, 1877; at which time we brought the water out of the river on to adjacent lands which we occupy: That we are the owners of said Ditch, and that in the fore part of 1878, a few Indians desired the temporary use of water for one season. In the Fall of 1878, more came and in connection with those who had used water asked for the use of water to raise one crop, proposing to perform work on the Ditch in return for the temporary use of water.

[Signed.] HENRY C. ROGERS,
Two 25ths of ditch occupy $\frac{1}{4}$ section, S. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 1, N. R. 5, E.

[Signed.] DANIEL W. JONES,
Eight 25ths one qr. section, N. E. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 1, N. R. 5, E.

[Signed.] DANIEL P. JONES,
One 25th one qr. section.
[Signed.] WILEY C. JONES,
One 25th one qr. section.

[Signed.] D. P. KIMBALL.
Two 25ths one qr. section, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 2, T. 1, N. R. 5, E.

[Signed.] EDWARD C. JONES,
One 25th one qr. Section N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec. 1, T. 1, N. R. 5, E.

[Signed.] JOHN D. BRADY,
One 25th one qr. section.
[Signed.] CHARLES CRISMON,

Three shares, two qr. sections.

[Signed.] S. F. KIMBALL,
One 25th 40 acres.

[Signed.] PROF. R. ROGERS & SONS,
Three 25ths, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ qr. sections.

[Signed.] PROF. R. ROGERS,
Timber claim 160 acres, N. E. qr. Sec. 10, Homestead, 80 acres,
N. W. half of N. W. qr. Sec. 10, township 1, R. N. 5, E.

[Signed.] THOMAS BIGGS,
One 25th of ditch, one qr section, N. W. $\frac{1}{4}$ of Sec 2, T. 1, N. R. 5, E.

[Signed.] GEORGE A. ROGERS, per
Prof. R. Rogers, South half of N. W. qr. and North $\frac{1}{2}$ of South
West quarter Sec. W. 160 acres.

APPENDIX C.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

June 14th, 1879.

In lieu of an Executive Order dated January 10th, 1879, setting apart certain lands in the Territory of Arizona, as a Reservation for the Pima and Maricopa Indians, which order is hereby cancelled, it is hereby ordered, that these be withdrawn from Sale and Settlement, and set apart for the use of said Pima and Maricopa Indians, as an addition to the Reservation set apart for said Indians, by Act of Congress approved February 23, 1859, (Stat. 11, 401) the several tracts of country in said Territory of Arizona lying within the following boundaries:—

Beginning at the point where the Range line between Ranges four and five East crosses the Salt River, thence up and along the middle of said river to a point where the easterly line of Camp McDowell Military Reservation, if prolonged South strikes said line; thence northerly to the South-east corner of Camp McDowell Reservation; thence along the Southern boundary of said Camp McDowell Reservation to the South-west corner thereof; thence up and along the West boundary of said reservation until it intersects the north boundary of the Southern tier of Sections in Township three, North Range six East; thence West along the North boundary of the Southern tier of Sections in Township three, North Ranges five and six, East to the Northwest corner of Section thirty-one, Township, three, North Range five, East; thence South along the Range line between Ranges four and five East, to the place of beginning.

Also all the land in said Territory bounded and described, as follows, viz:

Beginning on the North-west corner of the old Gila Reservation, thence by a direct line, running north-westerly until it strikes Salt River four miles East from the intersection of said river with the Gila River; thence down and along the middle of said Salt River, to the mouth of the Gila River; thence up and along the middle of said Gila River to its intersection with the North-westerly boundary line of the old Gila Reservation; thence North-westerly along said last described boundary line to the place of beginning.

It is also hereby ordered that so much of Townships one and two North, Ranges five and six East, lying South of the Salt River as are now occupied and improved by said Indians, be temporarily withdrawn from Sale and Settlement, until such time as they may severally dispose of and receive payment for the improvements made by them on said lands.

[Signed.] R. B. HAYES.

APPENDIX D.

CARLEY'S RANCH, SALT RIVER, A. T.,
November 25, 1879

Colonel Price,
Phoenix, A. T.

DEAR SIR:

Having received information that you are collecting reports in regard to the Pima Indians living upon Salt River, and that you desire all parties interested to furnish information, I herewith submit a statement hurriedly made.

I have been a resident of the rancho I now occupy since 1872. At that time there were a few families of these Indians living where they now reside, and upon that year they commenced their trespasses upon our fields of grain and upon our grain in the stacks, facilities for threshing the grain being small; my grain stood until October without being threshed, and the consequence was, the stacks not immediately in view of the house were, say half destroyed by the Indian stock which they drove in at night, for the purpose of feeding on the grain. They also brought their squaws with their pack saddles, whom they loaded up with melons, etc., in the fields and accompanied them with an armed escort to intimidate or prevent me or my hands from driving them away. Since that year finding this a good place for plunder, and also upon the encouragement of some individuals interested in their calico and bead trade, but ostensibly humanitarians, they have greatly increased in numbers and also in the number of their horses and oxen, which prey upon us continually. They provide no feed for their animals but drive them across the river at night to forage in the evening, that they may be ready for work next day. So this thing has been constantly carried on and still exists to-day; frequent appeals have been made to the Agency at Sacaton for a correction of this great injustice to us, the settlers, who were poor and struggling to make homes in a desert country like this; but no satisfaction was granted. Congress was memorialized through our Legislature, but the bead and calico ring and the Mormon element defeated all, and finally, partially were instrumental in fixing the curse staring at us across the river indefinitely. These parties were loud in their outcries at the farmers' cruelty upon the Indian stock, killing etc.; the planter could not sit tamely by, after having exhausted all reasonable means for redress, and see their labors destroyed without an effort, however severe, to arrest the evil in some way.

Robberies among the Ranches are frequent; no person's house is secure from their depredations, when not occupied constantly. Many persons are without families, who when working in the field at a distance from their houses, often return to find their cabin plundered and everything of value taken.

The Indians have no head or controlling influence among them; their nominal captains amount to nothing. They dare not arrest or point out to the authorities to have arrested any culprit, so they who are guilty of crimes escape being made an example of. So long as these people live so nearly adjacent

to us, there will certainly be trouble between the Whites and them.

I am trying to get away from the place, but Indian annoyances make the place undesirable and I cannot find a purchaser at anything near cost.

I have spoken thus for myself but feel certain that my sentiments are the same as of all my neighbors, who are not interested in Indian trade.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient &c.,

[Signed.] P. B. CARLEY.

APPENDIX E.

UTAHVILLE, November, 1879.

To

Colonel Price.

SIR:

In June of 1877 a small company of Mormons planted corn, squash, sorghum, melons, sweet potatoes etc. This crop with what we planted in the fall, was all or nearly all destroyed by Indian horses and oxen, the sweet potatoes were taken up by the Indians.

In the spring of 1878, I planted sorghum, beans, squash, melons etc.; I saved but little corn fodder. In October I expected to cut about 5 tons of alfalfa off of 4 acres; I had to leave it until I returned from San Pedro with my daughter and family. I found that the Indian horses from 20 to 30 had been on it every night till it was gone. They would be driven off early every morning; this my wife had seen several times. In consequence of this I had no hay or corn for my team at ploughing time of 1879.

Since then I have not been troubled by them, since we let them have water; at times they would dam the ditch, stop all water from us below, to the injury of our crops.

Respectfully,

[Signed.] THOMAS BIGGS.

APPENDIX F.

SALT RIVER, November 23, 1879.

This is to certify that we are farming on Section 31; the Indians stock bother us continually; on two different occasions when we put them in the stray pound they have taken them out by force.

[Signed.] WILLIAM CRISMON,

[Signed.] CHARLES CRISMON,

[Signed.] JOHN ANDERSON.

APPENDIX G.

Dates taken from Journal written at the time July 16, 1877 : 5 head of horses and 15 head of oxen in the corn-field this morning. Indian stock from the 17th to the 21st, stock in all times day and night. 26th, a band of Indian horses on the garden, destroying all our melons and other stuff. 30th, Indians often on 16 acres of corn. I keep a horse under saddle every night; the girls herd day time. August 6th, the Indians' horses and oxen continue day and night. 8th, 4 horses and 2 oxen shut up, the Indians took them away by force. 13th, 2 head taken away by force as I was driving them to the estray pound. 20th, stock still are trespassing. 29th, horses in the garden. 30th, 12 head in corn field in the morning. 7th Sept., I hired a man from *C. T. Hayden*, to help save a little fodder, corn all destroyed. 1878, I have not got dates but my crops was all destroyed by stock owned by Indians. 1879, Indians have taken stock away 4 times by force, being armed with guns, bows and arrows, clubs and knives. 1879, about the 1st of August, a little before and after, horses and cattle were taken away by armed Indians led by their Chief men *Cheecum* and *Wham Cheecum*, and by the advice of General *Hammond* I entered complaints before Justice *Pumroy*, of necessity to have them arrested, but the officers have so far neglected to do it, although the Indians complained of have been in the Justice's house, and also pass and re-pass through the country almost daily. All that the Indian Agent, Mr. *Ludlum*, could do was to say, have them arrested by the Civil Authorities, also General *Hammond*, said the same, but the officers say they dare not do it, as the Indians will resist.

[Signed.] PROF. R. ROGERS.

APPENDIX H.

HAYDEN FERRY, MARICOPA COUNTY, A. T.

November 17, 1879.

To Lieut.-Col. W. R. Price, U. S. A.,

DEAR SIR :

I would say in regard to the Pima and Maricopa Indians, their Chiefs have lost most of their power of government over the tribe, as is always the case with the Indians when the outside danger of war with other tribes is removed by white settlers surrounding them and the evils of a contact with a higher civilization develope.

Some government must be established over them at once, or the greatest of evils must accrue to them and the white race with whom they are brought immediately in contact. The bad men of the tribe have been uncontrolled so long I feel that no control by Indian Police can be established over them unless backed by military force. *Che-i-cums* band was the first that settled on the north side of Salt River and for some time he seemed to have great control over his people, and I think from him and the Chiefs he would call together, you could get

the sentiments of those who have most control on the north side of Salt River.

Should you feel that it would assist you in your investigation, I could send word to said Chiefs and leading men, to meet you here or any place you would name, on a certain day, with interpreters to talk with you.

Yours truly,
[Signed.] CHAS. T. HAYDEN.

APPENDIX I.

FORT McDOWELL, A. T., December 1, 1879.

Colonel W. R. Price, U. S. Army,

SIR :

In the years 1866-67 and 1868, I delivered hay to the Government at this Post, cut on both sides of Salt River for a distance of about 18 miles in length, commencing about six miles below the confluence of the Verde and extending to where the town of Phoenix is now situated. The first two years of that time, no one lived in the Salt River Valley. The Pima and Maricopa Indians only crossed the plains between the Gila and Salt Rivers in large parties, on account of their fear of the Apaches. In 1872 or 73, a few Pimas left their Reserve on the Gila, and constructed a ditch on the north side of Salt River, about 10 miles east of Phoenix. I have no doubt these Indians were induced to leave their old home, partly by parties who expected to reap some of the benefits of their labor, and also because they would realize better prices and be nearer market for their products, and owing to greater competition, could buy such articles as they usually purchase, at lower rates. There is no doubt in my mind that this was their motive in leaving their Reserve, and not as is generally believed, that they could not raise sufficient to support themselves on their own soil.

According to the best information we have of these Indians, they have always been self-sustaining from time immemorial and their reserve on the Gila is larger now, without the addition recently set apart for them by the President of the United States, than it was at the time we acquired the Territory, and I have been informed and believe it to be true that they are decreasing in numbers. Not a foot of their land has been taken from them. On the contrary, in 1868, I think it was, that Mr. Lehigh, Indian Agent or Inspector for Arizona, extended their reserve several thousand acres. I know from personal observation, that they cultivated only a part of their land each year. The settling of Americans on the Gila, above the Reserve, and taking out water for irrigating purposes, no doubt interferes, to a very limited extent however, with the rights the Indians have to the water of the Gila.

In 1878, the Gila was dry most of the year, particularly so at the time water was essential to raise crops, and the settlers above the reserve suffered as well as the Indians, so if there had been no settlement above them, their crops would have been a failure. The Reserve set apart for them by the President, on Salt River, can be of no benefit to these Indians, un-

less the Government deprives citizens of their acquired rights to the water of Salt River, which existed long before the Reserve was set apart, for it is well known that the ditches constructed on both sides of the stream convey all the water in the river, in ordinary years, at the time water is most needed for irrigating purposes.

It is evident that, if the Government wishes to place these Indians on a Reserve on Salt River, and give them the right to take out water, to irrigate even a moiety of the land necessary for the support of a small minority of their number, it will be absolutely necessary to deprive or dispossess citizens who have been induced by offers of the Government, to settle on these desert lands and bring them under cultivation, by using the water which was unclaimed at the time they settled, and constructed their ditches. If it is true, as we have reason to believe it is, that these Indians are decreasing in numbers, and have sustained themselves for ages on their Reserve on the Gila, when their reserve was smaller than it is now, why extend their boundaries to another stream where, if it is, or will be of any use or value, it must be at the loss of citizens who were invited by the United States to avail themselves of the land and water free and unclaimed at the time they selected their future homes. I have no interest in this matter other than that justice be done to all concerned. I believe these Indians have a right, an undoubted right, to all the water of the Gila River, or at least such quantity as may be necessary to cultivate land enough to sustain themselves as they have done in the past, and they should be compelled to remain on their Reserve, and in case of a drought or when there is no water in the Gila for irrigating purposes, the Government should supply them with food.

This would perhaps not be necessary more than once in twenty years. To keep them on their Reserve, it is unnecessary to point out how that can be done; we know there is only one branch of the Government which can do it. The traits, habits and characteristics of these Indians are the same now, as they were 13 years ago, when I first saw them.

Yours truly,

[Signed.] JOHN Y. T. SMITH.

APPENDIX J.

PHOENIX, A. T., November 22, 1879.

Col. W. R. Price,

SIR :

In answer to your enquiries relating to the grain product of the Gila and Salt River Valleys, and the comparative amounts raised by the Whites and Indians, I will state that having for several years been more or less interested in threshing machines here, and in other ways connected with the grain business in this section, I have some knowledge of the matters upon which you desire information, and from

these sources of information, I estimate that the grain crop of 1879 was as follows :

Total Grain produced,	15,500,000
Total Wheat produced,	7,500,000
Total Barley produced,	8,000,000
Total Grain produced by Whites,	13,500,000
Total Grain produced by Indians,	2,000,000
Total Wheat produced by Whites,	5,500,000
Total Wheat produced by Indians,	2,000,000

White population. 5,500.

Indian population. 4,500.

Amount of land under cultivation by the Whites, about 15,000 acres.

I was employed by the locators of the Utah Ditch, to do some surveying on the ditch for them, I was on the ditch several times during its construction, and I know that the ditch was located and constructed by the Utah Colony.

Very Respectfully,

[Signed.] WM. A. HANCOCK.





















